magistracy. In this indirect form, a species of santion is given to these principles, and the Senate would be bound by law to defend them. But these powers in the hands of a servile and dependent bedy may only be turned to instruments of greater oppression. They supersede the control of the ordinary courts of justice, and especially of the Court of Cassation, over constitutional questions and public rights. Though placed, as it were, between the government and the mation, since "the Senate maintains or annuls all the acts which may be submitted to it as unconstitutional by the government, or denounced for the same cause in petitions by the citizens," this semi-judicial power loses all its weight in the grasp of men who have no independence. The persons selected to fill the station of senators may, indeed, raise the character of such a body by their own rank, services, or talents, and we await these nominations with interest. But hitherto all contact with Louis Napoleon's government has been avoided by such men. M de Montalembert has literally been obliged to hide himself in a pretended sick room from the general indignation of society at his political apostacy. The probability is, that the Senate and the Council of State will be composed of men not mere eminent or independent than those whose names have been made to figure in the Consultative Commission. The President is armed beforehand with the means of giving or withholding from them a liberal income; and, in short, nothing is wanting to convert such an assembly into the most plant of the tools of deaportism.

The Legislative Assembly is, however, the great-The Legislative Assembly is, however, the greatest farce in this constitution. It is to be elected by ballot and by universal suffrage, in the proportion of one deputy to 35,000 inhabitants, and to sit for six years, not ten, as was erroneously stated yesterday; but, as the electoral law is not yet promulgated, we have yet to learn under what limitations the suffrage is to be exercised. When elected, this body will have the sterile privilege of discussing laws it cannot alter by way of amendment, and of voting measures it cannot originate. Even the reports of its proceedings are to be confined to the minutes on the journals, for it is evil dently the intention of the President to stifle alpolitical elequence, and to shut up the feeble de dently the intention of the President to stifie alpolitical elequence, and to shut up the feeble de
bates of such assemblies within the four walls of
one of his palaces. The President and VicePresident of the Chamber are to be named by
the government, and salaried by decree. No petitions can be addressed to the body which represents the people, nor, indeed, are the people to have
any mode of ascertaining what the actual conduct
of their representatives may be. And, after all,
upon the first act of opposition this Assembly may
be dissolved or prorogued, and the Sonate will
provide in the interim of "all that is necessary for
carrying on the government." Such a body has,
therefore, no original powers at all, and the pretended powers which are speciously conferred upon
it may be transferred on the least show of resistance to a more docile instrument.

We know not to what extent the expectations of
those who have judged most severely of the recen:

We know not to what extent the expectations of those who have judged most severaly of the recent acts and future policy of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte may have carried them; but for ourselves we certainly anticipated nothing more fatal to the liberties of France and to the whole theory of parliamentary government than this constitution. It gives to the natior ... bold upon its representatives, and to its representatives no hold upon the government. Yet the systematic Bonapartist policy, both of the uncle and of the nephew, has been to keep in the foreground the principles of the revolution and the authority of the people; while, in reality, nothing is retained of the more generous and enlightened maxims of 17:59 but the destructive consequences to which they unhappily led, and nothing is required of the authority of the people but to sanction the impostures practised in its name.

but to sanction the impostures practised in its name.

The first step to the perpetration of such measures was the destruction of that publicity which is the guardian of all ether liberties. From the moment that the press was suspended, the nation ceased to know the events of its own history. Society is groping in the dark, unable to meet, to discern the course of the times, or to combine the most ordinary expression of opinion. Even now, it is only beyond the frontiers of France that the criticism of a document which vitally concerns the French nation can commence; and even beyond its own frontiers the government has endeavored to tamper with the organs of public opinion, which it dreads. The effect produced even in France, by the late decrees of banishment and deportation, has for the first time shaken the confidence of the Dictator and his accomplices. Several of the persons proscribed by that edist have not yet been sent out of Paris; and a second list of proscriptions, containing a large number of public writers and men of Parliamentary families, has been suspended by the influence of M. de Morny. The government seems to rely for support among the educated classes only on the lavish distribution of its degrading honers, er on its unscrupalous persecutions. It rules men by their cupidity or by their fears; and, to the honor of the great majority of the upper classes in Paris, it must be told that its failure in the salons has been equal to its success in the streets. It was one of the imperial practices to crowd every drawing-room with spies, to watch every grade in society, and to hunt into banishment the streets. It was one of the imperial practices to crowd every drawing-room with spies, to watch every grade in society, and to hunt into banishment the women who still braved a greater m in than Louis Napoleon. That system is already extensively renewed, and no private meeting of half a dozen guests in Paris is now considered secure. Yet, it is vain to banish freedom from the political constitution, from the press, and the public assemblies of a nation, until it has sunk and expired in the kearts of men. A government that promulthe hearts of men. A government that promul-gates an act denying all the rights and political usages endeared to the country by thirty years of independence, founds its power in defiance of all that is most vigorous and energetic among the educated classes in France; and this constitution, though it be accepted now by those who sink alike under every form of government or oppression, will one day be thought as degrading as the fears in which it has taken its origin.

[From the London Post, Jan 16]
The act by which Louis Napoleon has terminated so much anxious suspense, has silenced so many bitter slanders, and by which, to quote his own emphatic words—he trusts that "Peace will be assured at home and abroad—his ardent hopes be fulfilled—his mission accomplished," has been published. Our readers are, therefore, able to judge on what kind of foundation the trustee of such mighty interests has undertaken to reconstruct the political fabric—to regenerate the social system of France. The constitution is, as the proclamation of the 2d December announced that it would be, based on the system and principles on which the magnificence and enduring benefits of the empire rose out of the hideous ruin of these earlier days of revolution. The distinguishing charaster of this political framework is an executive of strong action and comprehensive power, responsible through a parliacomprehensive power, responsible through a parliament to the country, by whose universal suffrage both are elected. It will be seen that to the legislative body is secured that great constitutional check on the executive, with which no despotism check on the executive, with which no despotism can co exist, the exclusive power of voting the supplies of government. Thus the constitution of 1852 preserves to the French people the great principle of parliamentary government, while it gives them, what is now the chief want of France, an acting power in a position to effect the works of progress and reform, which, in the face of a joalous and ill regulated Assembly, it could hitherto only propose \* In thus boldly and frankly adopting the form and spirit of the imperial polity for the basis of the system by which he is to govern, the President has, we trust, secured to France the best and only guarantee of prospecity within, and the President has, we trust, secared to France the best and only guarantee of prosperity within, and of peace beyond their frontiers—a firm and strong government trusted by the people on all declais of execution—responsible to the nation on all great questions of rinciple. To have attempted a new Utopia—a theorized system, on principles claborated from conjectured expediencies—would have been to fall at a more cristeal moment, and with less hope of extrication, into the miseries and delusions which made 1813 a year of ruin. We recognise in the new constitution—in the reception by the influential classes of the new form of government—the strongest guarantee that this hope will not be disappointed. We look to seeing in the ten years extension of Leuis Napeleon's power, the best safeguard of those interests, which have been so long and se fearfully endangered.

## THE VERY LATEST.

TELEGRAPHIC FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

The Latest from Europe. Bosros, Feb. 9, 1852. The following one day later intelligence, received per telegraph in Liverpool, prior to the sailing of the Europa,

is published this morning:—

London, Saturday, Jan 24, 1852

London, Saturday, Jan 24, 1852 We learn from Paris that a decree has been issued maming the various chiefs of batalliens, captains, adjutants, &c , of the organized National Guards of Paris.

The Monitour denies the statement made by some o the journals, that the President has addressed private communications, of a political character, to the Pope, or any of the severeigns of Europe. It declares that nothing but official communications have passed be-(ween the governments.

The London Marning Lievald says the President will compunicate with the ministers through the newly

continuate with the ministers through the nawly created office, the Minister of State, to which Mr. Cascalisto has been appointed.

FAS Botnast.—Five 16th 80; Thress 60f. 20.
Example between New York and London is nominally 100 per cent in favor of England, leaving a small profile the importation of gold from the United States.

Through The x caps the cartinares issued by the Epoint beneficiders for the portion of the debt which the First greenment have recoived to confiscate, will before he recognized at the Stock Exchange.

The Republic of Guatemain.

The country which at present bears this name is that part of Central America lying between the States of Salvador and Honduras on the east, the Mexican States of Chiapas and Tabasco on the west, the British settlement of Honduras (a dismemberment of Guatemala) and the Atlantic ocean on the north, and the Pacific ocean on the south. On the Atlantic, its line of coast extends for about 60 miles -from the river Saratoon to the river Cuyamel, embracing the ports of Izabal and Santo Tomas. On the Pacific, it possesses a sea border of more than 200 miles-from the river Paz to San Marcos Bar The ports of Istapa and Champerico are situated here. The area of the whole territory may be reckoned at 40,000 square miles, and its population from 800,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants.

In this region are to be found the remnants of an extinct aboriginal civilization, in the ancient cities of Palenque, Octoziago, Quiche, Tepan, Guatemala, Copan, Quingua, and others, some of which have been so masterly described in the work of Mr. Ste-

At the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, several At the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, several tribes or nations, greatly advanced in social life, known by the appellations of Quiches, Kachiqueles, Itzaes, &c., occupied that land, the name of which was subsequently extended to that agglomeration of provinces called, under the Spanish colonial rule, the "Kingdom of Guatemala," which was composed of Chiapas (now a part of Mexico), Guatemala proper, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

Unfortunately, Spain, having herself a very scanty confortunately, Spain, naving arrests very scattly population, could not afford to colonize well a whole continent with her own offspring; whilst the political and economical ideas generally prevalent in those dark ages, and the religious bigotry ongendered by her battle of seven hundred years in the defence of Christendom against Islamism, precluded the admission of European adventurers from other countries.

quarters.

Hence it is that Guatemala has still a large pro-Hence it is that Guatemala has still a large proportion of the Indian element in its composition. The Indian population had, nevertheless, obtained, before the independence, a certain degree of civilization, living in regular towns and cities, under their own municipal officers and the paternal guardianship of government, and of their parochial vicars, cultivating the land, rearing cattle, working in manufactures with considerable skill, and devoting themselves to every branch of trade. Although, naturally enough, they were seldom although, naturally enough, they were seldom although to share in the exercise of political powers of a high description, they had always open to them the roads to self improvement and distinction, both in the church and in the universities, of which they frequently became influential members by their vir-

in the church and in the universities, or which they frequently be came influential members by their vir-tues or by their learning.

As to the Spanish pepulation, they received from the mother country all that she had herself, all the benefits of the civilization and enlightenment she

solf-government (except for a few and restricted municipal purposes) was not to be numbered; the result being that, when the connection with the mether country was severed, there did not exist, perhaps, in all Central Amorica, a single practical statesman—nobody capable of framing an appro-priate constitution, or of conducting a government on a large scale.

statesman—nobody capable of framing an appropriate constitution, or of conducting a government on a large scale.

It is a fact, scarcely to be credited, hat, at the time of the declaration of independence, in 1821, there was no conservative spirit to be found anywhere. As the emancipation had not been preceded by any war or struggle with the old country, no military chiefrain had appeared, who could keep tegether the different sections of the land by means of an army and of his own prestige—no public man able to organize a new order of things, guided by the lessons of experience.

It happened, therefore, that nobody entertained the idea of conservatism, and that all parties joined in the work of demolitics of all that was previously in existence. The only difference between parties was confined to the greater or less degree of their innovating tendencies. They proceeded to try the wildest theories, and attempted to plant on an unprepared soil, political systems that had been designed for highly cultivated and educated people. In fact, they did not know what they were about, acting like mere children. How can we explain otherwise their adoption of the complex institutions of the United States, for a poor country, with a scattered population, and no facilities for communication; where everything had always been under the control of public suthority, of oficers appointed directly by the crown, without the concurrence of the people; where zobody was accustomed to self action, to free discussion, or calm deliberation, and where the value of elections was hardly comprehended.

Let us add, that the persons charged with the

Let us add, that the persons charged with the Let us add, that the persons charged with the trust had not a clear conception of the institution they pretended to introduce, and it will be no won der when we say that their attempt only led to an archy and confusion—to the splitting of a region formerly consolidated, into several weak and petty republics, which, indeed, are entitled to regard, for the severe ordeal through which they have had to had so

These republics are Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras. Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The first and fifth have some time since assumed the character of bedies entirely independent. They are connected by a mutual alliance, and have consluded treaties with several foreign powers. The other three, although practically quite as independent, have been busy for several years, and are, up to this been busy for several years, and are, up to this moment, entangled with the project of erecting a joint government. It appears, however, that this patriotic and most praiseworthy project has been just hered by its promoters with so little judgment, as to be only a source of evil, having checked the progress of those States in their separate organization, increased their alificulties amongst themselves and with foreign interests; and feeding at the same time an unnatural and pernicious spirit of hostility against the other two sister republics. Such is the state of affairs in those countries, lately risen to so great a consequence, on account of been busy for several years, and are, t Such is the state of affairs in those countries, lately risen to so great a consequence, en account of their geographical position, and which, by their rich productions are destined to become a premising field for commercial enterprise at a no distant period. Our own impression is, that the plan of the contemplated confederacy will at last be abandoned, and that the five republics will then be enabled to form, all together, a common treaty of alliance, and to follow the same line of policy in their foreign relations. This seems to be at present the only feasible and the simplest and wisest plan. We would, however, rejoice, if we were mistaken, and if the three allied States were to succeed increating an efficient common government, such as would be an efficient common government, such as would be made secure by the attraction of its own goodness and its fitness, and condace to the accession of Guatemala and Costa Rica to the Union.

In spite of their protracted troubles, it would be a mistake to suppose that the Central American States have not advanced, as they have, more or less, in political experience and in material de-

velopement.

Confining, for the present, our attention to Guatemaia, we are going to lay before the reader some infermation which will perhaps appear interesting. From the dissolution of the old federal government, in 1840, the burthen of which Guatemala had almost exclusively supported, that country has been governed (except during a short interval) by the conservative party, under the apparent dictation of General Carrera. The career of this chieftain of General Carrera. The career of this chieftain appears rather fabulous, and has been, with reason qualified by somebody as a political phenomenon, having sprung from the lowest ranks of society and without any rudiments of education elevated himself to the supreme command of a large country, not wanting in men of superior intellect and extensive acquirements. His rise, which as the outset, was a mere accident, originating from the appearance of the cholera, must not be ascribed only to fertuitions circumstances, but to the possession of some extraordinary qualities, activity, courage, segacity, and persoverance—and above all, to an instinctive love of power, unshackled by any abstract theories or principles of government. Accident placed him at the head of the conservative reactionary movement, and the repeated blunders and untimely efforts of the liberals to try again their discreditable and impracticable doctrines, have maintained him in the assendancy. However hard the confession, it must be admitted that General Carrera, after these deeds of a stern nature which mark his debut in public life, and without any rudiments of education elevated nature which mark his debut in public life, and which history shall record, has been instrumental in the preservation of society, the foundations of which had been shaken by imprudent reforms

which had been shaken by imprudent reforms. In an ignorant and Catholic community, ruled through the principle of blind obedience and the control of priesteratt, its population consisting in a great part of untutored Indians, who do not even speak Spaniah, but their ancient aboriginal languages, it was indeed a desperate attempt to introduce suddenly, by legislative enactment, the institutions and customs belonging to the Anglo-Saxon Protestalt rations, the formation of which had been the slow work of centuries. Free trade, religious tolerance, trial by jury, civil matriage and divorce, universal suffrage, including the Indians, givere, universal suffrage, including the indians, configuration of church property, aboution of monastic orders, marriage of the priests, direct taxation, a free press, and free assemblios—all these reforms were, in the short space of a year, introduced by the liberal party, and brought solvety to the brink of disclution.

We have carefully examined the constitution We have carefully examined the constitution lately adopted in Gusteinala, by its Constituent Assembly, semposed of representatives elected by the people, and we cannot but applied the practical good sense that has presided over its formation. Its prominent features are the following:—

The legislative power is vested in a house of fifty-five representatives, elected by direct universal splittage, which is to meet every year for electron days, with exclusive authority to descree

taxes, to regulate the budget, to examine the general accounts of expenditures, and to enect laws, either on the recommendation of the Counsil of State, or on the motion of any of its own members. It ecoperates in the election of the executive, and appoints the chief judge and magistrates of the High Court of Justice. It takes cognizance of impeachments against those and other high functionaries, and finds bills of indictment when there is ground for a trial

ries, and and bills of indictment when there is ground for a trial.

A Council of State, composed of the secretaries of the cabinet, of eight members, closted by the House of Representatives, and of as many others as the Executive may deem advisable to appoint, amongst individuals duly qualified, is the preponderating power, and is entrusted with the preparation of laws.

tion of laws
Nore.—We believe that the Indians have been disfranchised, and restored to the privilege of minors.

This co-operation is necessary for the discharge

This co-operation is necessary for the discharge of the mest important duties of government. Several ecclesiastical civil, and military diguitaries are members ex officio of the Council

The executive is vested in a President, elected at a meeting of the House of Representatives, the judiciary, the Council of State, and the Archbishop. The President appoints to all the places of the administration, has the command of the army, the treaty making, and the pardoning power. The sanction of laws, issued by the House of Representatives, corresponds to him. He can propose new laws to the Legislature, and, during its recess, he can enact temporary regulations. He declares war, concludes peace, and ratifies treaties. But the exercise of all those powers requires the censent and advice of the Council, except such as are essentially of an administrative character.

The tenure of office is alike four years for the President and the members of Congress and magistrates.

After having thus presented a brief outline of

After having thus presented a brief outline of the new organization given to the republic, and which it is confidently expected will secure to the Guatemalians the blessings of order combined with liberty, let us mention that General Carrera has been elected President.

We shall new proceed to state other particulars, in order to give a cerrect idea of that country.

Its commercial policy is based on the amplest principles of free trade, the tariff of duties on imports being extremely lew, and calculated only to raise a revenue.

Religious tolerance has become the law of the land, by international treaties. The emigration of foreigners is promoted and invored by the laws.

The government is paying the utmost attention to the improvement of roads and ports.

A carriage road has been completed from Guatemala to Istapa, the port of entry on the Pacific, and other roads of the same description are in the process of construction, in the direction of Santo Tomas and of the State of Salvador. The communication between the capital and the towns of Antigua and Amatitlan have been also ameliorated for wheel vehicles. The Pacific seaceast is being surveyed, with a view to open a new port of entry, for the benefit of the western portion of the republic, at or in the vicinity of Champeriso.

The mail service has been improved, and constant though slow developement is to be observed in everything, evincing the natural resources of the land and the successful exertions of its rulers. The national finances are in a sound condition, and arrangements are in negotiation with the bondholders for the discharge of the British debt, amounting to a little more than half a million dellars.

The principal experts of Guatemala are cochingal (12,000 to 15,000 hales) and native weedlan

dollars

The principal exports of Guatemala are cochineal (12,000 to 15,000 bales) and native weolien manufactures, for the consumption of the other sister States. A large amount of foreign merchandise finds its way overland to the Mexican territories.

territories.

Several parties of Californians have taken, on Several parties of Californians have taken, on their return, the route of Guatemala, landing at Istapa, thence one hundred miles to the capital, and thence two hundred miles to Izabal, from whence they go by water either to Belize or to Santo Tomas. The port of entry on this side is the last mentioned one, where a thriving settlement of Belgian colonists is in existence, although the enterprise, we are sorry to say, has been a dead loss to the colonizing society, owing to injudicious management.

to the colonizing society, outling in the finest town in The city of Guatemala being the finest town in Central America, and the ancient capital of the whole country, all the foreign diplomatists credited to the Central American governments usually fix

te the Central American governments usually fix their residence there.

The republic is connected, by a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, with the United States, conclèded in 1849, the ratification of which the Hon. Mr. Ker, Charge to Nicaragua, has been commissioned to exchange; but it appears that that honorable gentleman, although he has found no government in Nicaragua to whom he could present his credentials, has not taken any step to effect that exchange, nor opened any communications with the government of Guatemala.

We shall close these hurried notes by stating that Guatemala crioty now a perfect tranquility, and

Guatemala enjoys now a perfect tranquillity, and that, in our belief, it is not unworthy or the notice of the enterprising public, as an advantageous fiel for agricultural, mining, and mercantile operations.

The Interview between Lola Montes and the Indians.

Columbia House, Philadelphia, 
February 6, 1852.

JAMES G BENNETT, Esq.:—
SIR—Under the head (or rather over it) of "Musical and Theatrical Intelligence," in the HERALD of this morning, appears an account of an interview which took place (accidentally) between Lola Mentes and the delegation of Indian chiefs, now on their way from Weshington, via this place, for their homes and hunting grounds in the regions of the Rocky Mountains, after having had a "talk" with their "Great Father," another from the "great Hungarian," and a benign smile and ex-pressive nod from the amiable spouses of those per-

I beg, as an observer, to enter my unqualified protest against that account, as being erroneous in the extreme, and ingeniously calculated to propa-gate a wrong idea of this "signal" interview; and,

f you will allow me, I shall point out, respectfully, he reasons on which I base my dissent. You observe, after administering a little philip-You observe, after administering a little philippic (in the name of that lady) to the gentlemen of New York (which nettles me a little, as halling from that city), that the Indian chiefs visited L. M. This is not correct, as the meeting, as I have before observed, took place quite accidentally, during a visit of the chiefs to "Roots." You also observe that she bestowed several valuable presents, and had presented to her in return some tokens. This I will dismiss by saying it is a little exaggeration.

exaggeration.
With regard to "admitting her into their tribe, and decorating her with their most costly ornaments," as appears in a subsequent paragraph of your report, you are misinformed—and as to making her their Queen—why, sir, you are (or at least ought to be.) aware that the Indian language—at least that spoken by these Indians—contains not a word that could be tortured into a meaning synonys with that Airha and Omega of modern rimous with that Airha and Omega of modern nimous with that Alpha and Omega of modern leyslty—in fact, their mode of habiliments pro-clude the idea that they could enjoy petticoat go-The unpronouncable cognomen given her as you

The unpronouncable cognomen given to as you state, by the chiefs, has been first given to the world in your columns.

You are not correctly informed as to the tribes to which these chiefs belong. I shall enlighten you. There are five Sioux, three Arapances, three Cheyennes, two Ottoes, their squaws, twe Iowas, do, and not as you have them Iroqueis and Pawares.

As a specimen of the estimation in which white As a specimen of the estimation in which white ledies are held by them, (and with particular reference to your remark, that an Iroquois chief who had three squaws, had fallen desperately in love with her,) I will give you an anecdote. One of the chiefs having been asked, while on their way here, by a lady, if he would like to have her for a wife?—made abswer, "that though he would not object to possessing her, he would not have her as a wife?—for as he truly wald, "she could not cook. wife" - for, as he truly said, "she could not cook, nor make a buffalo robe for him." I may be allowed to remark that the interview took place during the absence of the gentleman, under whose charge the chiefs are placed. Requesting pardon for this trouble, and enclosing my name and address, allow me to remain.

WESTERN RIVER NEWS .- The Louisville Courie Western River News.—The Lowisville Constier of the 3d inst, states that the river was at a stand last evening, with scant 3 feet water in the canal, and 6 feet in the steamboat pass on the falls. At Pittaburg, last night, the river was falling, with 13 feet water in the channel, and the river clear of ice. At Cincinnati the river had risen 8 feet since Saturday night. The month of the canal was obstructed by ice yesterday, and beats were detained in consequence. The Ohic, Fleetwood, Swallow, Sparhawk, and others were lying in the canal last night.

The resolut Restrong started from Padurah the

Fleetwood, Swallow, Sparkawk, and others were lying in the canal late night.

The packet Bostona started from Paducah the other day, with an unusually large freight for New Orleans. She had 65 cabin passengers, at \$25 each; 120 tone of hay, at \$19 per ion; 400 head of stock, at \$10 per head, besides other freight. Her entire receipts must have been \$8,000.

The Mobile Heralt, of Tuesday, Jan. 27th, says that the Black Warrier has recently risen some twelve feet at Tuesaloosa, but at last accounts was falling. The rise was cocasioned by rain above that point. There has also been a considerable rise in the Temblghee, at Galteeville, also caused by rains far above. All the small water couriers and ponds in that region were frozen hard, and it is believed that when the loc and snow melts there will be quite a swell in the river.

NARROW ESCALE OF A WHOLE FAMILY PROM DATE OF SCAPE OF A WHOLE FAMILY FROM DATE — Yesterdoy murning, a family named McCrellis, consisting of two women and three children, who reside at 510 Commercial street, were discovered in their room, apparently deso, from sufficient on by gas from a charcest are, which they ignized just prior to retiring for the right. McGleal aid was primptly cycled and except restrictives applied, which had the desired effect of resuscitating all five — Heston Journal, 6th inst

## Interesting Correspondence.

Our Macao Correspondence.

MACAO, CHINA, November 27, 1851. The Markets-Our Naval Squadron-The Contemplated Visit to Japan-Intercourse with Siam-The New Governor of Macao - American Naval Depot-Chinese Emigration to California, &c. The quiet state of things in China, at present, cannot well provoke a letter of much interest; yet as the columns of the HERALD are bound to contain correspondence from every known quarter of

the globe, I will furnish you with a few lines. The markets for silks and teas have been quite brisk, until recently, not withstanding the high rates of exchange. American cottons are now introduced on good terms, and will probably continue a prefitable shipment, as long as bills on Lon don are sold at the present rates.

The only United States men of war in the China waters at this time are the Saratoga and Marion. cloops. The steamer Susquehanna has been anxiously expected for some time, until foars are entertained that some accident to her machinery may have induced Commodore Aulick to return with her to the United States. On her arrival, the Marion, it is expected, will be sent home. The health of her crew has suffered from sickness, from her first arrival on the station, and it would have

her first arrival on the station, and it would have been wiser to have had her replaced by an efficient ship months ago. The Plymouth, which sailed from Norfolk for China, in August last, can scarcely be expected before March, as she must contend against an adverse monson.

The squadron may be employed on a visit to Japan. next summer; but the most sauguine here do not anticipate any very advantageous results from an attempt to make a commercial treaty with the Japanese. In Siam, however, the prospects are better. The old King of Siam who, in his whole life manifested a decided opposition to foreign in novations, died shortly after the last unsuccessful efforts of the American and British gevernments to open commercial treaties with Siam, or rather to make former treaties of some value. He has been succeeded by a rephew of considerable mental to open commercial treaties with Siam, or rather to make former treaties of some value. He has been succeeded by a rephew of considerable mental cultivation, and of enlightened views, entirely opposed to the restrictive policy of his predessor, who already has intimated his desire to facilitate trade with foreigners, and, in one instance, remitted duties imposed, against the spirit of treaties, by the late king. The squadron under Commodore Aulick cannot be employed with greater advantage to the gevernment than in conveying an embassy to Siam. Rajah Brooke will probably be returned by the British government to renew the attempt in which he failed eighteen months since, and our government should not be laggard in procuring the same advantages for our countrymen which all believe will be conceded to Rajah Brooke for the English. It should be observed that Sir James has long been on terms of personal friendship with the present king of Siam.

all believe will be conceded to Rajah Brooke for the English. Itshould be observed that Sir James has long been on terms of personal friendship with the precent king of Siam

The governorship of Masao has again changed hands, the late incumbent (Cordoza) having been very unexpectedly and mysteriously supersided by Captain Guimares, commander of Her Fathful Majesty's corvette, Don John I., well known to the foreign residents of China. Under the administration of Governor Cordoza, the finances of the colony are said to have improved. He certainly was indefatigable in levying taxes. Still, the prospects of Macao are anything but flattering. The establishment of Hong kong has withdrawn all the foreign trade, whilst the impolitic course pursued towards the Chinese by Governor Amasol, has driven their merchants to Wampoa, where the Fokien trade, which once centered here, has followed. Property bas greatly declined from these causes, and is now held at nominal rates. Many of the inhabitants have descreed the place—some for Hong Kong, the more enterprising for California—and the colony is yearly becoming poerer, and poorer. The only money brought here, except the meager sum sent by the Portuguese government to defray the exponses of the military, is what foreign residents from Hong Korg and Canton expend. It will always be a favorite resort for these, as it is undoubtedly the most healthy; and as regards climate, the pleasantest port to which foreigners have access in China. In truth, the climate of Macao is surpassingly fine. During the summer, it is open to the southwest morsoon, and the prevailing winds from the China sea, while the winters in this latitude are unobjectionable—dry, cold, and bracing.

The idea of the United States obtaining possession of Macao, by purchase from the Portuguese government, for a bavail depot, has been entertained by seme; but it is doubtful whether it would be of any value to us. There is no harbor, except for wessels din wing under fourteen or fifteen feet. Our men of war anchor in t

moderate terms, yet it would be a serious drawback to steamers coaling.

There is quite an excitement among the Chinese a this district upon the subject of emigration. Catifornia is the tavorite field; but no difficulty occurs in procuring Coalies, at four deliars a month, who will agree to serve five years for that sum monthly. A number of ship loads have gone to Peru, where tary are employed in getting out guano. Some loads have gone to Galifornia, on speculation by this person that generally, those emigrating there have shippers; but generally, those emigrating there pay their own passage, and arriving, work on their own account. Every ship from California brings num-bers of returning adventurers who, in the brief bers of returning adventurers who, in the brief space of twelve or eighteen months, have accumilated perhaps a thousand dollars, which they regard a competence. Most of those going leave families behind; and it rarely happens that an individual leaves with the intention of becoming a permanent resident. A line of steamers between California and China might reckon upon the carrying of Chinese steerage passengers as the principal source of profit; and unlike steerage passengers acroes the Atlantic, they would go in about equal numbers both ways. Chinese Coolis laber will probably be tried in the West Indias, and if in proper hands, will succeed. It would answer, too, in Texas or Louisiana, I am satisfied, They would be no more costly than negroes, when good field in I exas or Louisiana, I am satisfied. They would be no more costly than negroes, when good field hands sell for seven or eight hundred dellars, while they are in all respects superior to them as work-men. As they would not expatriate themselves permanently, but, after serving their term out, return, our race would not suffer by admixture with that of a distinct variety.

## SANTA FE, N. M., January 1, 1852.

The Population of New Mexico-The Decrease of In habitants-The Indians and the Besieged Mexicans-Annihilation of the Town of Carazal-Dis-

coveries of Gold, &c., &c. New Mexico is, perhaps, the only portion of our continent heretofore under the dominion of the descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race, which has suffered a positive decline in population, and resources That such is the fact, however, no one acquainted with the subject will venture to deny. It is evident that the Mexican population has declined fearfully during the last twenty or thirty years. It may be the impetus of that retrogade motion which seems to be now carrying with it everything. Americar, as well as Mexican. Certain it is, that the American portion of the population is becoming less, day by day. Whether it be that they are carried off by Indian murders and other casualties incident to the country, or whether it be that they voluntarily withdraw from a spot so ill-governed and protected, is beyond my ken to say. Perhaps both causes are in active operation. But New Mexico is only a small portion of a vast and unfortunate region of our continent. Ever since the acquisition of Mexican independence, that corrupt and ignorant people have been undergoing a process of rapid decline, and, in the northern part of the republic, of rapid annihilation. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, the aborigines had virtual ownership of the northern two-thirds of the Mexican republic; and, at this moment, the red man, rather than the descendants of the Spaniards, have possession of the States of Sonora, Sinclea, Chihuahua, Zacateca, Durango, and parts of others In all these States the Mexicans may be truly said to live perpetually besieged in their towns, as they cannot travel, or even till their fields, without constant danger—the men of being destroyed, the women of being led into captivity.

The decline of Mexico (her needle being entirely incapable of self government) ever since the days of the vice royalty, has been so sudden and rapid, as perhaps to be without a parallel in the history of nations. Should not the United States, or some European power, very soon take possession of the Mexico is only a small portion of a vast and unfor-

If she will but set an example by avenging her wrongs, she will save many hundreds of human lives, and many millions of money, in the end. It is better to spend five millions in a short, vigorous, and honorable war, than twice the amount in red cloth sad tin cups, in buying peace from the savages by the month.

Startling rumors have reached us of discoveries of gold at the copper mines, upon the Rio Gila, and the Rio Francisco, a tributary of the former; but I will not give you the particulars of those reports, lest, in coming here, they may have been magnified. Suffice it to say, we are in trembling anticipation of a golden era.

O. H.

National Printing Office.

The following bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives of Mr. Doty of Wis-

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC PRINTING OFFICE.

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC PRINTING OVPICE,
AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.
Bo it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Conpress assembled, I hat there shall be appointed by the
President, by and with the advice and cancent of the
Senate, a Superintendent of the Public Printing, who
shall be a practical printer, of education and experience in the business of printing, the term of
whose office shall be for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, or by joint resolution of
the Senate and House of Representatives, who shall
receive an annual compensation for his services, of
three thousand dollars, and give bond to the United
States in the sum of ten thousand sollars, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of
the Interior, for the faithful performance of the
duties of his office.

See 2. And be it further enacted, That the said
superintendent shall take charge of and be responsible for all original or other matter directed by the

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the said superintendent shall take charge of and be responsible for all original or other matter directed by the proper authority to be printed, and cause the same to be promptly executed, as required, and shall return it in good order to the officer from whom it was received, as may be required by such officer; and it shall be his duty to purchase of A. Boyd Hamilton, for the United States, his printing establishment in the city of Washington, now used by him, as the public printer, at such price and upon such terms as they may agree; such agreement to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding thousand deliars; and also to purchase for the United States, as the same may be required, at the usual and at reasonable prices, such presses, the usual and at reasonable prices, such presses, type, and other printing materials as may be no cessary for the execution of all the printing recessary for the execution of all the printing required at the seat of government, by, or for the use of, either of the executive departments of government, or by either or by both houses of Congress; te employ, at the usual and proper wages, such foremen, compositors, pressmen, proof readers, and other persons, as he shall deem indispensably necessary for the accurate, speedy, economical, and faithful execution of the public printing, and to discharge either of them for incompetency or other sufficient cause, to be stated by him on the records of the office; to purchase by contract, after due natice for sealed proposals, of the lowest and best bidder, and according to the quality of the samples to be exhibited by him, all such paper as may be nacessary for said printing; and to render an account annually to each house of Congress, (or oftener if required by either house,) of all his expenditures for the purposes aforesaid.

for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec 3 And be it further enacted, That it shall see be the duty of the said superintendent to pay, on the first day of every month, all bills for the purchase of materials for the use of said office; and all

on the first day of every month, all bills for the purchase of materials for the use of said office; and all wages due to the persons employed in and about said establishment, for their labor during the preceding week; and for that purpose he shall be authorized to draw, monthly, from the treasury of the United States, all such sums of money as may be required therefor, to be ascertained by a statement thereof to be made by him, and presented to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and on such approval he shall be authorized to receive the said sums from the treasury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said superintendent shall appoint a practical bookbinder, possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, who shall receive one thousand dollars a year for his services. And the said bookbinder may, with the approbation of the superintendent, employ such bookbinders and other persons as may be indispensably necessary to a neat, prompt, and come mind execution of the folding, stitching, and binding, that may be directed by law, or by the order of either house of Congress, or be necessary to secure together the several sheets of which a document may consist; the wages of such bookbinders and other persons to be regulated by those paid for similar services in other binderies in the United States, and be paid by the said superintendent; and the said superintendent shall have the power to discharge the said binders and other persons whomever the public interest shall require, and he shall purchase all the materials required for sait binding m the same manner as is hereinbelore directed for the purphase of paper.

Sec 5. And be it further enacted, that all print-

ing in the same manner as is hereinbetore directed for the pursonase of paper.

Sec 5. And be is further enacted, that all printing directed by law, or by either of the exemitive departments of the general government, in pursuance of law, or such as may be necessary to the execution of law, and all other printing directed by the Senate or House of Representatives, or both, and all folding, stitching, and binding required for the same or directed by law, shall be executed as and sil folding, siltching, and binding required for the same or directed by law, shall be executed at the said public printing office, and in the manner required; but no private printing or binding of any description whatsoever, or for any person or per-sons whomsoever, shall be received at or executed in the said office, and any infraction of this prohibi-tion, by any person belonging to either of said offi-ces, shall be deemed and acted upon as a good cause for the removal of such person so offending from tubile employment.

for the removal of such person so diending from public employment.

See 6. And be it further enacted, That for the regulation and government of the persons, business, expenditures, and every other object or matter connected with the said public printing office, rules shall be prepared by the said superintendent, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, which, when confirmed and approved by the committees on relating of both Representatives, which, when confirmed and approved by the committees on printing of both Houses of Congress, shall be binding, and shall be observed and enforced by the said superintendent.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the resolution entitled "Joint Resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved August third, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be and the same is hereby resolution. same is hereby rescinded.

Letter from an American Lady in Londo A Visit to Professor Faraday.

We published, some time since, a letter from Miss A. Clarke, Principal of the young Ladies' Seminary, No. 10 Rutgers street, describing the late Worlds' Fair. The following letter from the same lady, while in London, gives an interesting account of her visit to Professor Faraday, well known throughout the world for his scientific researches.

LONDON, 1851.

I have thus far seen very little of English society, all my time having been occupied in sight sec-ing. As my stay in London was uncertain, and having to choose between two alternatives, I proforce seeing the city and its institutions, leaving an acquaintance with its people an after considera-tion. A day, bowever, was fixed by an American tion. A day, however, was fixed by an American friend for me to secompany him on a visit to Professor Faraday, President of the Royal Scientific Institution, in which office he has succeeded Sir Humphrey Davy. My friend had obtained permission to introduce an American lady, and my mame being known to the professor, he entered the apartment into which we had been ushered, and extending a hand to each, and extend a house of an old acquaintance. He desired to know how he should heat externing as For my part, I requested to be permitted to examine the heautiful collection of internis and other currestites, natural, with which the room was filled. We were followed by the professor as we took our rounds—he, mean. which the room was filled. We were followed by the professor as we took our rounds—he, mean-time, directing our attention to what he considered most rere. The collection is not as large as 1 have seen elsewhere in England, though the specimens are all chosen, and happily arranged, and some of them efferent value. There was one spotimen of colored quartz, which we were specially requested to observe, so large, and the crystals so wonder ully arranged, that I think I should have noticed it with-out a guide. I have seen amethysts before in colarranged, that I think I should have noticed it without a guide. I have seen amethysts before in collections of minerals; but such specimens as this must be sparingly produced in nature "This," said surfriendly guide, "came from South America." Though a geologist and a chemist of great merit, Professor Faraday's chief attention, for some years, has been almost exclusively devoted to experiments in galvanism and electricity, which science he has enriched by some startling discoveries, particularly the electricity of some of the gares. Probably in this department of knowledge, Professor Faraday knows no superior. He remarks The decline of Mexico (her pecule being entired) incapable of self government) ever since the days of the vice royalty, has been so sudden and rapid, as perhaps to be without a parallel in the history of nations. Should not the United States, or asmae European power, very scon take possession of the defunct republic, it will ngain become the self of the indian, and peraducutare, another Montezuma may rise in Mexico to fuffil a preciotion to that of feet belleved still extant, it is said, among certain of the remnants of the Aztec tribes.

These thoughts have been induced by the news lately received here that the town of Carszal, in the state of Chinahua, has been razed to the ground by the Apaches, or literally "wiped out," to use a homely but very expressive Rocky Monnain phrase. It is believed that our Apaches did to deed, which will constitute a bandsome item in the list of damages which Mexico, according to the treaty of Guandloupe Hidaigo, must present to the United States government, as the voluntarily responsible party. Will the government characters the difference between an interest the difference between an interest the difference between an interest of the series of colors of the series of Guandloupe Hidaigo, must present to the United States government, as the voluntarily responsible party. Will the government characters in the difference between an interest of the full series of the series of t

much agreeable conversation on his favorite topics. He spoke of Prefessor Silliman, and others of our scientific men with great respect, complimented as on our advancement in science, our prosperity, and our political position among the nations of the earth. He told us that Mrs. Somerville had left London, and taken up her residence in Berlin.

There is here a large library, consisting mostly of books on scientific subjects. I could but wonder how wise one would be whose head was stored with their contents. As if by intuition, guessing at my antiquarian task, the professor called me to look at a watch hanging upon the wall, once the property of Queen Elizabeth. This relic was presented to the institution by one of its royal members; but it seemed to me to be rather out of place here. It would better grace the British Museum, in company with one of Gromwell's; they are very similarboth small—are of an oval shape, with an outer case of chased gold detached from the watch, but whether worn with it or not I do not know. I conclude, however, from the Queen's fondness for display, that she wore her's uncovered, as it is studded with jewels; and as she is known to have worn her watch outside of her dress, it is safe to infer that she hung it there as an ornament. Her present majesty's good sense teaches her to appear as a private lady when she gees out; but Elizabeth could never go abroad without appearing the Queen. The English appear to have taken great pains to obliterate all remembrance of Gromwell; the watch in the British Museum, and his old carriage at the Horse Guards, are all the relics of him that I recollect to have seen.

On our way to the lecture room, we passed through the portrait gallery, where hung, among other distinguished contributors to science, the portrait of Sir Humphrey Davy. This picture cocupies a very conspienous place over the mantelpice. I lis face is florid, with featurear rather small; but his head is remarkably fine, with a covering of dark brown hair. His deep, clear blue eye is sepan

ly filled—that many of the nobility, including even Prince Albert himself, who were members of the institution, were often among his audience. We told Professer Faraday that he was no stranger in America, and that we would insure him a hearty welcome upon our shores. He replied that nothing would gratify him more. He insisted that ours was a great and a growing country—that there was much in her micrai wealth attractive to the student, but that his professional as well as his domestic cares, but more than all, his ago, would prevent his ever vonturing so far from home, "for." said he, "I am almost sixty-four." But for this gratuitous piece of information on the subject of his ago, no one would have taken him to be past the prime of middle life. His person, which is not above the middle size, is quite pleasing—his ruddy, unwrinkled face set off by large hazel eyes and fine teeth. The vivacity of his manner and countenance, and the clasticy of his step, bespeak him "strong for service still, and unumpaired." It is true his "head is silvered o'er, but not necessarily with ago," for gray hairs have long ceased with me to be an index of years. After an hour or two spent with this great man, we left him, undesided which to admire most, his gentlemanly deportment, his learning, or his modesty, for, from his unassuming manner, one would not suppose that he was at all aware of his name being known beyond the precints of his own laboratory. I shall have to defer a description of my visit to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, for a letter. On a subsequent visit to York, I learned that I enjoyed a privilege in visiting the Observatory when is generally denied to Englishmen. One distinguished astronomer told me he had never been admitted—that all visiters except foreigners were jealously excluded—so you may realize how much I price the privilege which I, as an American, was permitted to enjoy.

South Carolina View of Intervention

American, was permitted to enjoy.

A. C.

South Carollina View of Intervention
by Shinplasters.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 3.]

We learn by the last New York papers that the
Central Hungarian Committee, organized while
Kossuth was in that city, have just received from
the engravers proof sheets of a new currency, which
is apparently expected to do what the great Magyar has rather failed in effecting by his speeches,
raise a fund for the revolution of Hungary. The
notes, we are informed, are of the denominations of
\$100, \$50. \$10, \$5 and \$1. On the larger ones, it
is also said, Kossuth will condescend, to write his
name; the smaller are to be authenticated by an
engraved fac similie, and all to be adorned with
his portrait, which is pronounced a capital likeness, and which, we venture to add, was nover
placed in a more characteristic situation than as
the representative of funds that have no existence,
and of promises to pay, that are certain never to be
made good. It should be observed that the notes
are made payable by the government of Hungary
on the establishment of a republic.

The New York Courier & Enquirer, in commenting on this latest specimen of hypothetical
banking, finds in the Cuban scrip of "Gov. Loppa"
the only parallel. It seems to us a great advance
even upon that For the Cuban scrip was prepared
with secrecy and was negotiated among gamblers
in chances rather than with the public. But this
appears to be a piece of plain "free banking"—an

in chances rather than with the public. But this appears to be a piece of plain "free banking"—an assumption of the right to coin mensy.

Kosauth has had experience in this line. The Hungarian armies, during the late war, were sus-

tained solely by the paper currency, which he issued to the extent of many millions. We remember that one of the most pathetic of his letters was addressed to Gen. Bom, setting forth the immense ber that one of the most pathetic of his letters was addressed to Gen. Som, setting forth the immense labor of signing his name to these notes, and the impossibility of making his stamping machine go faster than the laws of mechanics allowed. After such trials, we were prepared for his rather rough refusal to give his autograph to the crowds of parasites that besethim in New York. We said, he had had enough of writing his signature. But we gave him only a very imperfect credit in the matter. This creation of a grand shinplaster revolutionary currency was even then devised. Kossuthhad come to set a value upon his autograph; he had paid armies with it; he destined it for exploits no less grand in the future; it was his stock in trade—his exchequer—his sinews of war. To ask him for his autograph was in fact little better than offering to steal his purse, and it is not surprising that he repelled it almost as an insult. He evidently had it in his heart to say—the fools expect me to give them to day what I shall to morrow ask to sell, and to sell at a round price too!

U. S. Circuit Court.

U. S. Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

Purleining Letters—Fire Vears' Imprisonment.—James Vassa. Jr., s young man of respectable appearance, who had pleeded guilty, some mouths ago, to an indictment charging him with purleining a letter from the Post Office, was brought up for sentence. Judge Betts addressing the accused, said it have received a letter from the President, deslining to grant you a pardon, and the District Attorney has called upon the Genet to pronounce fentence on you. You were indicted, in April last, by the Grand Jury, for the offence of purleining from the Post Office a package which was being transmitted through the mail. There were other indictments against you, and you pleaded guilty. You have been in prison ever since waiting the result of the application in your behalf; but the President sees no reason why he should interfere. The offence subjects you to imprisonment for a period of not less than twe years, nor more than ten. You are in confinement nearly one year; but from the number of the indictments against you, and the character of the offence, the Gourt will be constrained not to pass upon you a mere nominal punishment. I shall take into consideration the time you have been in prison, and the very strong recommendation in your fayor, and shall order you to be imprisoned for a period of five years.

The young man resemed greatly downcast, and was then removed from the court.

Superior Court.

Before iton Judge Campbell.

Fig. 9 — In the case of Nathan R. Lethrop ve. A B. and K L. Allen, for injury done the plaintiff, by breaking and causing the loss of his leg. the jury rendered a scaled verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for \$500 and costs.

Superior Court—Part 2nd.

Superior Court—Part 2nd.

Before Bon Judge Campbell.

Frm. 9.—Daniel McCauley vs. Thomas Carnly—Sheriff.

fr.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for the recovery of five horses, valued at over \$1.50. alleged to be wrongfully detained by the defendant, having been leviad upon by the latter as sheriff, (under an execution issued upon a judgment recovered in the Supreme Court, by Erastus S. Tracy, against William Martin, on the 25th February, 1851, for \$610 72 cents) and sold for shout \$1.025. For defence it was alleged that the horses were not the property of the plaintiff, but belonged to Mr. William Martin, in whose stables they were at the time of the levy Adjourned.

U. S. Marshal's Office.

V. S. Marshal's Office.

Fen. 9 — John Hanson, Charles Swift, John Brown, George Lewis, Edward Wilson and Lawrence Morris, were to-day arrested for endeavoring to make a revolt on beard bork Helicon, at see on 24th Duc, last, coming from Antwerp, and were committed for examination. Capt. John A. Brown, who has been in castody for several days on an indictment for ernel and unusual punishment of his mate, Mr. Hathaway, was this day arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to ball in \$1,000 for his appearance next term.

chance of Emberghing \$2,000 in Special
Chance of Emberghing \$2,000 in Special
Chance of Emberghing a case of considerable interest was CHARGE OF EMBEZZEING \$2,000 IN SPECIE—
Yestercay morning a case of considerable interest was heard before Commissioner Hallet, respecting the embezziement of a large amount of specie from the wreak of the ship Missouri. The parties implicated are Heary C. Plitman of Salem, master, and Angustine E. Hitchine, mate, of ship Sterling, and Samuel N. Direy, meter of ship Missouri. The complaint alleges that the ship Missouri was cast away at Rigas Bay, on the Coust of Sumatra, on the 15th November 1800, whise she was taken and plugdered by the malires but was afterwards receptured by Captinn Plitman. Twenty thousand silver deliars that were an local were missing, and the coapital the amount to themselves. The examination of the case will be continued that breakon. — Beston Courier, 7th inst.